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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. B. HIGHAM, - - - - - - Editor

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

D. W. Duke, U. D.
No. 170 Robinson street, Allegheny.

Butter & Bell
Offer a good assortment of fashionable goods suitable for the season.

Clothing Clothing
Cheap, in connection with Butter & Bell's.

Sabbath Boarding School
For boys. New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. Next session to commence on January 18th. Apply to Rev. A. D. Baxter, New Brighton, Pa.

Very Good 5-4 Poplins at 25 1-2 Cents
At Butler & Bell's.

Woolen and Rubber Goods.
Full line at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

New Stock of Country Blankets.
Butler & Bell.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Ring scarfs, cravats, and white and colored wool, gauntlet, opera, and cuff gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., wholesale and retail, very low, at Butler & Bell's.

Pretty Shawls.
Very [illegible] Butler & Bell.

A Cure
For the stomach is absolutely certain in every case where the trial is made in all parts of the country, and wherever people pay. Step in, and try Wistocki's Pain Panacea.

Ladies' Encouragement.
Fine assortments. Butler & Bell.

Cheese and Honey
Largest stock and lowest prices in this city, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s.

Attractions in all Colors.
Butler & Bell.

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their fall and winter goods at R. Schaefer's Drug Store, 6 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Butler & Bell.

Organist's Assistant for the Unbeaten.
Destroys the necessity for organ practice. Instructions and tunes unlimited. Sent by all Druggists at 50 cents per box. 506-G

Lace Curtains.
Silk Curtains, Valentine Lace, &c. Butler & Bell.

Gilmore's Finance Trunk Factory,
No. 90 Wood street, is the cheapest place to get a nice Trunk, Valise, Pocketbook of Ladies' and Gents'.

Silk Velvets at Reduced Prices
At Butler & Bell's.

Education of Boys.
Please peruse notice of Prof. R. T. Taylor, of Boston, on account of our children have already done. He takes them into his family.

Restaurant of
Limon, Dennis &
Cotton, Diamond,
Commercial,
Granite, Hostler,
Pacific, &c.
Butler & Bell.

To Housekeepers.
R. S. Brown & Co. have a good, the largest and cheapest China, Glass and Queensware house in Western Pennsylvania. Dinner and Tea Sets, Bohemian Vases, Bisket sets, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Wood Ware, &c. Remember the place, 69 Wood and 66 Fifth.

Furs, Shawls, Cloaks.
At very low prices. Butler & Bell.

Great Catalogue Sale of Valuable Books at Auction.
To-night, at 7 o'clock, at McKeever's Auction Room, will be sold a very valuable collection of books, comprising many standard works in all branches of learning, such as Irving's Works, in full Turkey Morocco, small price $16. The works of Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, Andrew Jackson, Hume, Gibbon, Hugh Miller, Macaulay, Shakspeare, Milton, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready and books on view.

The Daily Commercial.

The Erie Dispatch announces that there is a company in that city established in that city on the south shore of the bay. The station intended are said to comprise some of the wealthiest and most successful business men of Erie.

On the United States census, only the New York Commercial says: It is evident that Judge Nelson will be the next democratic candidate for United States Senator against Mr. Morgan. Judge Davis is one of the ablest members of the bar of Western New York, and, if elected, a Senator of that State, New York would be proud of. He is now from all parts of the country, and will add to his reputation as a statesman and legislator of eminence.

It may not be well for the millions to rush into the land organ or apple business because both fell flat late in New York. In that city is a very large auctioneer's store, employing a dozen clerks, whose proprietor, one young man, handled property to the amount of over $2,000,000 at twenty-five cents a package. A few months ago the stock was sold at auction, and those who belonging to a syndicate who started life as a sewing girl on the railroad.

The amount required for the support of the public schools of New York city during the year 1869, with an average attendance of about 80,000 pupils, is estimated at $1,100,000, and with an average attendance of 75,000 pupils, it was $1,078,76, having increased steadily since the year 1854, when the number of pupils in the several districts was nine hundred and sixty-four, and the amount required for the same purpose was $50,000. Supposing the rate of increase in every county to remain the same, and there is every reason to expect it will, the number of pupils in the year 1870 will be 100,000, and the amount required for the support of the schools, including interest on the amount invested in real estate, furniture and books.

The best civil service in the world is that of Prussia, conducted as it is rigidly on the examination principle. The Prussian postoffice is better managed than that of any other nation. The English is probably the second best, the American third, we are speaking now of great countries only, and not of petty states like Switzerland, and the worst, yet, when one reflects that every Postmaster in the President or Regimental postoffice is appointed by the party in power, and that the whole system is open to corruption, it is remarkable that the United States is not completely in the hands of the Postmasters, who, by getting a piece of knowledge when the party is going to power, and by using it to the best advantage, could secure almost every office in the country.

The amount of commercial business done in Boston in the first instant is $10,000,000, a considerable increase over the daily business of the previous month. The interest to be paid in gold at the United States Sub-Treasury, in Boston, in January, is about $7,000,000. The State of Massachusetts will pay its interest on the Western Railroad loan, and the interest on the Eastern Railroad loan, and the interest on the Boston and Worcester railroad loan. The city of Boston pays interest in gold, and the city of Lowell pays interest in gold. The interest is payable in January and July, and the time ranges from three to four years. The rate of interest is from six to seven per cent, and the premium ranges from one to two per cent. The aggregate amount of these investments is about $10,000,000.

Quincy, Illinois, has some very interesting rogues. A farmer from Missouri drove into town the other day with a load of hogs. While waiting for a customer to appear he spent a few hours trying to unload his team on any speculator that came near him, and interrogated all who came near him as to the price of pork, gathering all the information he could.

The Illinois river improvement association at its recent session at Peoria, appointed a committee to visit Washington and urge appropriations for the needed improvements to make the navigation of that river free and uninterrupted. The committee from Peoria to Utica, a distance of 100 miles, is $1,000,000.

A party of Adventists, in a recent hunt for the Saviour, went to the top of a mountain that they had time to take nothing with them. In this way was found the body of an American that had frozen to death. He had sent word to the top, but he had been compelled to wait for the Saviour to come down. He had been there for two days

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

The paper on which we have long been trying to find room—read before the Worcester Social Science Association, by Mr. Bancroft, of Detroit, on the management of prisons and kindred institutions, will well repay the reader who goes through it from the beginning to the end. The subject is one that is enlisting much attention, and this is the most able discussion of it we have yet seen in so short a space.

Winter was inaugurated, commencing Friday, on several rude storms, along the Atlantic coast, throughout New England and across the lake region to Chicago, was a heavy snow storm, covering the earth from one to three feet deep. In many sections railroads have been impeded, not generally. It appears to have been the severest storm yet experienced this winter. Here it has been preceded by wading tenderfully like—more like May than January.

Congress will reassemble to-day, and proceed at once to business. Nearly every appropriation bill is ready, which speaks well for the industry of Mr. Wommarce, and we are half inclined to think the issue of the pending tariff—which is especially well for that veteran public servant, The Constitutional amendment concerning suffrage will early come up in the House which only will send it to the Senate. The Railroad subsidy jobs will be vigorously pushed in the committee that if they are not put through before Congress comes in there will be no chance afterwards. The Texas and other repeal and Indian Bureau transfer bills will also receive early attention.

The discussion of the disestablishment of the Irish Church has given a "turn" to the Church of England that is curious to say the least. Recently the curator of the Duke of Norfolk were partitioned to accommodate a family settlement, when it was deemed advisable to sell several church livings to public auction. Several contingencies arose, but nobody seemed to come to the assistance, with the result as recorded in the auction, demanded some reason for the extraordinary slight put upon the livings, when a clergyman asked him what guarantee would be given that the livings he was so desirous of selling, would not be confiscated in a few years. Imagine the horror of the auctioneer and his audience. The sale was immediately adjourned. An eye witness of the scene says:

Congress has been discovered in one of the Southern counties of South Carolina. The source of the new El Dorado are the kings for silver and gold. Specimens of the ore of which it was found as large as a pigeon egg, when, when submitted to a chemical test, was found to be gold. This pigeon egg is the large exception to the rule, and the ore is generally found in small particles, and is mixed in that locality is found with an immense quantity. We do not like to raise the hopes of the South Carolinians, but we are sure the new section that they will find more gold in the ore than in those prospecting for nuggets or digging at gravel banks.

Candace is hilariously herself over the consummation of the Atlantic cable. The first pig has been cast. The capital stock of the "Caroline Iron Ore Company" is $50,000, the mark floating at two hundred and four hundred dollars per share, and the number of shares, 50. The maximum capacity of the works will be from thirty-five to forty tons daily. Sixty hands are employed, divided into gangs of twenty each. The ore will be from Lake Superior, and Illinois coal will be used—from Illinois.

The St. Louis Law School, a branch of the Washington University, was recently applied to by a young woman to be admitted on an equality with male pupils. The case being, she was admitted, and is now pursuing her studies to the great chagrin and perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The West is taking the lead in Woman's Rights and kindred questions.

The Empire of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilmington, Delaware, after hearing Sixth-sitter debated, has decided in favor of the Pillory and Whipping as benign and wholesome punishments. "Oh, wise Empire!" Most excellent Cincinnati.

How Much the Colored People Save.

From an official statement of the savings of the colored people up to December 1, 1868, through the agency of the trust fund companies instituted since the war in the South, we learn that in twenty-four branches of the freedmen's savings banks established in the Southern States except one in New York city—the aggregate savings of the colored people have been $57,389 for eleven months, up to December 1, 1868, against $56,075 for the same period in the previous year—an increase of $20,236. The total number of depositors is 61,131. The branch in Washington shows the largest aggregate deposits and increase, on December 1, 1867, the deposits were $3,154, and on December 1, 1868, $6,659, and on December 1, 1868, they were more than doubled, footing up $13,395. The increase in the Norfolk branch has been equally large, the previous year's deposits amounting to $40,776, and this year to $80,000. At Beaufort, South Carolina, the increase was from $10,000 to $17,000. At Memphis the advance was from $8,000 to $15,000. At Augusta, Georgia, the deposits have nearly doubled already saved by nine thousand poor people, who have never before had any dealings with money, speak better than words, and give point to the moral of that wise and magnificent foundation upon an account in the bank.

The Liquor Proclamation—Its Scope.

A Washington dispatch says: The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation of Christmas is not the subject of argument and comment among Congressmen and others. It is asked does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties, and relieve against all disabilities? Among competent judges there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar of any criminal prosecutions, and that it is within the power and province of the President to relieve persons from the effects of judicial conviction. But does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution? That is the most important question.

This is the material question. Has those who participated in the Rebellion now held offices and can be re-appointed to them, or can they vote for Presidential electors? The construction of the proclamation on this point is a matter of opinion on which the most eminent authorities differ, and on which no definite determination of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

Fears is running up the revival of a question that was a nine days' wonder in the fourth year of the Republic. A man named Longstreet was tried and convicted for the unnatural murder of a comrade, and although his supposed accomplice, seven in all, denied that he was a party to the crime, suffered death by the gallows. Afterwards the confession of one of the executioners of Longstreet came to light, in which he declared that Longstreet was innocent of the crime for which they unjustly hanged the deceased, and that the real murderer was a man who had since died. Both had the same complexion, the same mode of hair dressing, the same stature. A grandson of Longstreet is now in the Legislature of Georgia, and he is moving to have the remains of his grandfather removed to Georgia, accordingly the sum of $2,000 has been appropriated for the purpose, and the grandson will go to Washington to superintend the removal of the remains.

Cincinnati is fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Peabody, recently asked, "Why are there not more Coopers and Peabodys in the world?" It is time that a man who desires to leave behind him a name that will be honored in future ages, and better begin his good works here. We can enumerate the benefits of practical benevolence in only one way. The Hodgkins fund of $200,000 is now in the hands of trustees, and annually quarterly our monthly statements. There is no publication that quotes benevolent stocks. It is unaccountably left out of all the market, mining and stock reports. Somewhere, it is said in the Bible, that the rich man cannot enter His kingdom to go into that line of business.

Concerning the appointments, superintendencies and offices which come under the control of the Cooper and Peabodys not to mention their capital, and above all things about place their means in a tangible locality or beyond their immediate control.

The innovation under the patronage and influence of Mr. Beecher, of Sunday evening lectures on scientific subjects, have been for the largely attended, 10,000 crowded a great many people who do not attend, the last followed by another in the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn. The managers have decided to close up the Library and Reading Room to the public Sabbath afternoons and evenings. It is said that lectures under Mr. Beecher's patronage have been very largely attended by the class for whom they were got up. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that some one will include auditing, plumbing and agitation, under the general title of the House We Live In," the line already laid out in charges of "The Press," "The Bar," "The Pulpit," "The Stage," and various others. "Cancer in the House," others will follow, and the cure or promise to be a very popular one.

Grant has been discovered in one of the Southern counties of South Carolina. The source of the new El Dorado are the kings for silver and gold. Specimens of the ore of which it was found as large as a pigeon egg, when, when submitted to a chemical test, was found to be gold. This pigeon egg is the large exception to the rule, and the ore is generally found in small particles, and is mixed in that locality is found with an immense quantity. We do not like to raise the hopes of the South Carolinians, but we are sure the new section that they will find more gold in the ore than in those prospecting for nuggets or digging at gravel banks.

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JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT THEIR LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders Executed on Government Bonds at Low Market Rates.

Orders received by the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

Would call your attention to the Securities of the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Call at their office or send for circular.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Exhibition Bonds at 98.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth street and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 4, 1869.

The week opens on an active money market. Heavy checking on the various deposit banks was the feature of the last market to-day, but there was no doubt a reciprocal increase in the aggregate line of deposits, for with unprecedented promptness the banks made their January settlements, out of which there will be large amounts of good business created, and we may now expect heavy offerings of paper on the discount market. Unless, therefore, there should be a contraction during a month of January, the fact carries but very little weight.

Government bonds are firm and in active demand, and transactions are only limited by the extent of offerings called for by dealers. Those bonds which sell since the first exchanges, if they follow the example of last January, will advance from three to four per cent. during this month. The feeling that there will be no disturbing legislation on the bond question is growing stronger, and this alone cannot fail to strengthen the market, and make bonds to all appearances more valuable.

Messrs. Jay S. Seitzer & Co. report no current transactions of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
1881, reg.			
1881, coup.			
1867, reg.			
1867, coup.			
1868, reg.			
1868, coup.			
5-20's, reg.			
5-20's, coup.			
10-40's, reg.			
10-40's, coup.			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 5, 6 A.M.	Jan. 5, 12 M.
Gold		
U. S. 6s, 1881		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865		
U. S. 5-20's, 1867		
U. S. 5-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
Tennessee 6s		
Virginia 6s		
Missouri 6s		
Canton Co.		
Cumberland Coal		
New York Central		
Erie		
Reading		
Hudson River		
Michigan Central		
Michigan Southern		
Illinois Central		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		
Chicago & Rock Island		
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne		
Western Union Telegraph		

—The following table made to East Liberty was compiled at E. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Jan. 4, 1869.	Jan. 5, 10 A.M.	Jan. 5, 12 M.	Jan. 5, 2 P.M.
U. S. Coupons				
U. S. 6's, 1881				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865				
U. S. 5-20's, 1867				
U. S. 5-20's, 1868				
U. S. 10-40's				
Tennessee 6's				
Virginia 6's				
Missouri 6's				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Central				
Erie				
Reading				
Hudson River				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Telegraph				

—The 40 dividend.

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes.

	Saturday.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. Coupons				
U. S. 6's, 1881				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865				
U. S. 5-20's, 1867				
U. S. 5-20's, 1868				
U. S. 10-40's				
Tennessee 6's				
Virginia 6's				
Missouri 6's				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Central				
Erie				
Reading				
Hudson River				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Telegraph				

—The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law making Exchanges of upon every broker and Banker in that State to stamp or mark every bill or note issued by them, and offered for sale, or discount, or otherwise disposed of. Banks that may come into its possession. The penalty imposed for a failure to comply with this is a fine of forfeiture of from fifty to one hundred dollars for each offense, according to the circumstances of the case, assessed by the Auditor of State, as a penalty. The object of the very sensible enactment, and the adoption of similar measures in other States would be an effectual remedy for the evil of shaving paper by unscrupulous and unprincipled money brokers and bankers, who, by the use of the mails, are able to dispose of their profit and loss accounts. There are many persons who think it unwise to pass any law which will prevent individuals from doing what they please with their own money, but the evil of shaving paper by brokers is one which every thinking man must condemn, and which would justify any legislation which would effectually prevent it. Under the present system of banking, it would require a great deal of ingenuity to devise a scheme by which counterfeit notes could be more easily put in circulation, and the sooner the practice is entirely broken up the better.

—James D. Lowry, Esquire, No. 6 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he is enabled to execute orders for the purchase or sale on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and sold for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Monday Evening, January 4, 1869. }

In our general markets there was very little done to-day. Flour was moderately active and unchanged. In grain there is but little doing. The iron purchasers continue in an excited state, and at present the energies are very tight and the market in an unsettled condition.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and rail, for the months of October, November and December, and for the year of 1868, were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for 1868.
Flour, bbls.				
Wheat, bush.				
Corn, bush.				
Oats, bush.				
Barley, bush.				
Rye, bush.				
Butter, lbs.				
Hay, tons.				
Potatoes, bush.				

We quote as follows, which are the Wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—Are in good demand at $2 75@3 00 per bbl. Dried apples are selling to a small way, chiefly to the retail trade, at higher rates.

Beans—Are in better demand here than at last report, and the market closes firm at $2 00@2 10 per bush, and the general quotations are given below.

Beans—The wholesale whites are dull at $2 50 per bush.

Bacon, Lard, etc.—New shoulders and hams are in moderate receipt and selling in small parcels at 16@17c per lb. Sugar cured hams are dull at 20@22c per lb. for fancy. Lard, in tierces, we quote at 16c, in half barrels at 16@17c, and in kegs at 17@18c per lb.

Butter—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote choice Roll at 35@40c; Country Roll, 30@35c; New York Central Roll, 40@45c; Western Reserve Roll, 40@45c; Ohio Roll, 35@40c; Western Roll, 30@35c; Creamery, 45@50c per lb.

Cheese—There is a fair supply and the market is unchanged. We quote at 16@17c per lb. for Ohio, with small lots at 18@19c per lb.

Dried Fruits—The following are the Pearl Street quotations: Apples, $2 50@3 00 per bbl; do. sliced, $4 00@4 50 per bbl; peaches, $4 00@4 50 per bbl; prunes, $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

Eggs—The receipts have been large, and the market closes dull at 30@32c per doz.

Feathers—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote choice Live Geese at 75@80c per lb.

Fish—The receipts have been large, and the market closes dull. We quote Mackerel, No. 1, shad, and No. 2 do. at $18 00@19 00 per bbl; No. 3 do. at $16 00@17 00 per bbl; No. 1 do. at $9 00@10 00 per half bbl; No. 2 do. at $8 00@8 50 per half bbl; No. 3 do. at $7 00@7 50 per half bbl; No. 1 do. at $1 75@2 00 per kit; No. 2 do. at $1 50@1 75 per kit; No. 3 do. at $1 25@1 50 per kit; No. 1 do. at $3 50@4 00 per 100 lbs; No. 2 do. at $3 00@3 50 per 100 lbs; No. 3 do. at $2 50@3 00 per 100 lbs; No. 1 do. at $1 75@2 00 per 50 lbs; No. 2 do. at $1 50@1 75 per 50 lbs; No. 3 do. at $1 25@1 50 per 50 lbs; No. 1 do. at $1 00@1 25 per 25 lbs; No. 2 do. at 90@95c per 25 lbs; No. 3 do. at 80@85c per 25 lbs; No. 1 do. at 40@45c per 10 lbs; No. 2 do. at 35@40c per 10 lbs; No. 3 do. at 30@35c per 10 lbs; No. 1 do. at 15@20c per 5 lbs; No. 2 do. at 12@15c per 5 lbs; No. 3 do. at 10@12c per 5 lbs; Lake Trout, $6 00@6 50 per bbl; do. $3 00@3 25 per half bbl; do. $1 50@1 75 per kit; do. $5 00@5 50 per 100 lbs; do. $2 50@2 75 per 50 lbs; do. $1 25@1 50 per 25 lbs; do. 50@60c per 10 lbs; do. 25@30c per 5 lbs; White Fish, $6 00@6 50 per bbl; do. $3 00@3 25 per half bbl; do. $1 50@1 75 per kit; do. $5 00@5 50 per 100 lbs; do. $2 50@2 75 per 50 lbs; do. $1 25@1 50 per 25 lbs; do. 50@60c per 10 lbs; do. 25@30c per 5 lbs; Salmon Trout, $6 00@6 50 per bbl; do. $3 00@3 25 per half bbl; do. $1 50@1 75 per kit; do. $5 00@5 50 per 100 lbs; do. $2 50@2 75 per 50 lbs; do. $1 25@1 50 per 25 lbs; do. 50@60c per 10 lbs; do. 25@30c per 5 lbs.

Flour—The following are the Pearl Street quotations: Superfine, $5 25@5 50; extra, $5 75@6 00; family, $6 25@6 50; fancy, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota patent, $8 00@8 50 per bbl.

Fruits—The receipts have been large, and the market closes dull at 5@6c per lb. for Lemons, 12@13c per lb. for Oranges, and $3 00@3 50 per box for Malaga Grapes.

Grain—Wheat—The receipts have been light, and the market closes dull at $2 00@2 10 per bush for white, and $1 90@2 00 per bush for red.

Corn—The receipts have been large, and the market closes dull at 80@85c per bush in bulk, and 85@90c per bush in sacks.

Oats—The receipts have been large, and the market closes dull at 60@65c per bush in bulk, and 65@70c per bush in sacks.

Barley—Is in good demand at $2 00@2 25 per bush.

Rye—Is in good demand at $1 60@1 70 per bush.

Buckwheat—Is in demand at $3 00@3 25 per bush.

Hay—Is in good demand at $30 00@32 00 per ton from store.

Hops—Are in demand at 30@35c per lb.

Hides—Are in demand at 8@9c per lb.

Honey—Is in demand at 30@35c per gallon.

Lemons—Are in demand at $5 00@5 50 per box.

Molasses—Is in demand at 70@75c per gallon for New Orleans, and 60@65c per gallon for Sugar House.

Nuts—Are in demand at $4 00@4 50 per bbl for Filberts, $4 00@4 50 per bbl for Walnuts, $4 00@4 50 per bbl for Chestnuts, $4 00@4 50 per bbl for Almonds, and $4 00@4 50 per bbl for Pecans.

Onions—Are in demand at $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

Potatoes—Are in demand at 60@65c per bush in bulk, and 65@70c per bush in sacks.

Poultry—Is in demand at 12@13c per lb. for Chickens, 12@13c per lb. for Turkeys, 10@11c per lb. for Ducks, and 10@11c per lb. for Geese.

Provisions—Are in demand at 16@17c per lb. for Mess Pork, 16@17c per lb. for Prime Mess Pork, 16@17c per lb. for Clear Pork, 16@17c per lb. for Mess Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Prime Mess Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Extra Mess Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Plate Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Smoked Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Dried Beef, 16@17c per lb. for Shoulders, 16@17c per lb. for Hams, 16@17c per lb. for Sugar Cured Hams, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Tierces, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Kegs, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Bbls, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Cans, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Pails, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Boxes, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Packages, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Jars, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Crocks, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Tubs, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Firkins, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Half Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Quarter Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixteenth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Thirty-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Five Hundred and Twelfth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Thousand and Twenty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Thousand and Forty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Four Thousand and Ninety-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Eight Thousand and One Hundred and Ninety-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixteen Thousand and Three Hundred and Eighty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Thirty-two Thousand and Seven Hundred and Sixty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixty-five Thousand and Five Hundred and Thirty-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand and One Hundred and Seventy-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand and Three Hundred and Forty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Five Hundred and Twenty-four Thousand and Six Hundred and Eighty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Million and Forty-nine Thousand and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Million and Ninety-eight Thousand and Seven Hundred and Fifty-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Four Million and One Hundred and Ninety-seven Thousand and Five Hundred and Four Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Eight Million and Three Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixteen Million and Seven Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Thirty-three Million and Five Hundred and Eighty-two Thousand and Seven Hundred and Fifty-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixty-seven Million and One Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand and Five Hundred and Four Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Hundred and Thirty-four Million and Three Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand and One Hundred and Seventy-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Million and Six Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand and Three Hundred and Forty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Five Hundred and Thirty-seven Million and Three Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand and Six Hundred and Eighty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Billion and Seventy-four Million and Six Hundred and Fifty-one Thousand and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Billion and One Hundred and Forty-nine Million and Three Hundred and Two Thousand and Seven Hundred and Fifty-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Four Billion and Two Hundred and Ninety-eight Million and Six Hundred and Five Thousand and Five Hundred and Four Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Eight Billion and Five Hundred and Ninety-seven Million and Three Hundred and Eleven Thousand and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixteen Billion and Seven Hundred and Ninety-five Million and Six Hundred and Twenty-two Thousand and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Thirty-three Billion and Five Hundred and Eighty-two Million and Seven Hundred and Fifty-two Thousand and Seven Hundred and Fifty-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Sixty-seven Billion and One Hundred and Sixty-five Million and Five Hundred and Four Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in One Hundred and Thirty-four Billion and Three Hundred and Thirty-one Million and One Hundred and Seventy-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Billion and Six Hundred and Sixty-two Million and Three Hundred and Forty-fourth Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Five Hundred and Thirty-seven Billion and Three Hundred and Twenty-five Million and Six Hundred and Eighty-eighth Barrels, 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Billion and One Hundred and Sixty-five Billion and Five Hundred and Four Million and Three Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand and One Hundred and Seventy-second Barrels, 16@17c per lb. for Lard in Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Billion and Six Hundred and Sixty-two Billion and Three Hundred and Forty-four Million and Six Hundred and Five Thousand and Five Hundred and Four

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The New Rink and Ladies' Lunch.

Since the purchase of the new Rink and Lecture Room, several companies announced that they would take the Rink and do one of their dramas. This proposition, not to fault that the Rink could be opened for about $100 a year, or $2,000 one time a month, or let the rooms to some one who would do it for a very nominal addition to our present rent. Mr. Bingham, however, thought it best to keep the rooms as they were, and not to make any changes in the present arrangements. Nothing could be done, however, without the consent of the Board of Directors, and as they were not in session, the matter was left in abeyance. Mr. Bingham, however, has since been authorized to make the changes proposed, and the Rink will be opened for the season about the 15th inst. Under the new arrangements, the Lecture Room will be used for dramatic purposes, and the Rink for dancing, skating, &c. The Lecture Room will be opened on the 7th inst. with a dramatic performance, and the Rink will be opened about the 15th inst. for dancing. The Rink will be under the management of Mr. Bingham, and the Lecture Room under the management of Mr. Wm. Wheatley, who has had considerable experience in the management of such matters, and who will, no doubt, make it a success.

Receiving the Returns—Lists of Women—The Organization—The 8th Ordinance Re-Elected Inspectors of Major Roads.

The members elect of the Select and Common Councils met in their respective chambers last night for the purpose of receiving the returns of the late municipal election, comparing the returns with the lists of voters, and declaring the result. The following is a report of the proceedings:

SELECT COUNCIL.

Council met at ten o'clock and was called to order by E. S. Goehring, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. GOEHRING moved that Mr. Dana be called to the Chair, which was agreed to.

Mr. DANA thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and requested that the business be proceeded with.

The CLERK read the returns of the Fifth ward.

Mr. GOEHRING moved that it was not.

Mr. DANA stated that the Fifth ward, he thought, had been properly returned, and that there being no objections, the returns would stand approved.

Mr. LAUGHLIN then withdrew his paper for the present.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANTS.

Mr. RAFFERTY—For election of President being now in order, I nominate W. A. PARKINSON, Esq., and move his nomination elected.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—I second the gentleman for the nomination, but would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as the Select Council has only been in existence for a few months, and the present incumbent has performed the duties of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to every member of the Board, it will be to his credit to be re-elected. I therefore move that the present incumbent be re-elected President of Select Council.

Mr. DARRAGH—I second the motion, and am pleased to see that the gentleman has consented to serve us another year.

Mr. GOEHRING—I move that the nominations be closed.

Mr. DARRAGH—I move that the nominations be closed, and the members all take their seats.

Mr. GOEHRING—I move that the nominations be closed, and that the members all take their seats.

The motion was agreed to, and the members took their seats, after which they proceeded to the Common Council Chamber, to receive the returns of Common Council.

The members of Common Council met at ten o'clock, Tuesday, January 5.

[The remainder of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.]

COUNCIL.

Council met at seven o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition from citizens of the Fifth ward, asking that the Fifth ward be divided into two wards, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the late municipal election, comparing the respective returns, and declaring the Mayor elect. The following is a report of the proceedings:

SELECT COUNCIL.

Council met at ten o'clock and was called to order by E. S. Goehring, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. GOEHRING moved that Mr. Dana be called to the Chair, which was agreed to.

Mr. DANA thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and requested that the business be proceeded with.

The CLERK read the returns of the Fifth ward.

Mr. GOEHRING moved that it was not.

Mr. DANA stated that the Fifth ward, he thought, had been properly returned, and that there being no objections, the returns would stand approved.

Mr. LAUGHLIN then withdrew his paper for the present.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANTS.

Mr. RAFFERTY—For election of President being now in order, I nominate W. A. PARKINSON, Esq., and move his nomination elected.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—I second the gentleman for the nomination, but would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as the Select Council has only been in existence for a few months, and the present incumbent has performed the duties of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to every member of the Board, it will be to his credit to be re-elected. I therefore move that the present incumbent be re-elected President of Select Council.

Mr. DARRAGH—I second the motion, and am pleased to see that the gentleman has consented to serve us another year.

Mr. GOEHRING—I move that the nominations be closed.

Mr. DARRAGH—I move that the nominations be closed, and that